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Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 40.

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Poetry.

THE BRAVE BOYS IN BLUE.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

Respectfully dedicated to the Pennsylvania "Boys in Blue."

AIR—*Red, White and Blue.*

We come from the hill and the mountain,
To stand by the flag of the free,
As rivers that roll from the fountain,
And swell on their way to the sea;
From forges where hammers are ringing
The vows of the brave and the true;
For GEARY, we all gather, singing
Three cheers for the Brave Boys in Blue.

CHORUS:

Three cheers for the Brave Boys in Blue!
Three cheers for the Brave Boys in Blue!
For Geary, we all gather, singing
Three cheers for the Brave Boys in Blue!

We come from the plain and the valley,
From furnace, and foundry, and mine,
And round our bold leader we rally,
While "fighting it out on this line;"
Our banner we will not surrender,
But here our devotion renew,
For GEARY, the Union defender,
The choice of the Brave Boys in Blue.

CHORUS—The choice of the Brave, &c.

On Treason we've all put a stopper,
And back to "the last ditch" it rolls,
The Iron Boys don't carry "copper,"
When forward they march to the polls;
They stand by the Union forever,
And GEARY, the bold and the true;
No foeman the Union can sever,
When kept by the Brave Boys in Blue!

CHORUS—When kept by the Brave, etc.

DO THEY CALL THESE REGIMENTS?

A POETICAL INCIDENT IN THE CAREER OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

Shortly after the arrival of the troops sent West under Gen. Hooker, Gen. Geary, of Pa., was leading some regimental fragments to the post of duty assigned them. The Western regiments they passed on the road had, most of them, their full complement of men, and sneeringly asked, loud enough to be heard, "Do they call *these* regiments?" Gen. Geary halted his column, and pointing to the battle-flag of the regiment nearest him, spoke in language much like the following:

Halt! halt! enough of this! *Brave* men
Should have no words of scorn
For those who carry yonder flag
So soiled and scarred and torn;
Look on its folds—'though stained with Smoke—
And read a record there.
Which, were you bravest of the brave,
You might be proud to bear.

Why, boys, that regiment when first
It answered bugle call,
Had full a thousand throbbing hearts,
And valiant were they all;
I've seen them when, with wild hurrah,
They charged the rebel foe
Upon our eastern battle-fields,
And that's what thinned them so.

Remember, though our ranks are thin,
From conflicts shared before,
Those left are veterans, and count
Their battles by the score;
Their comrades sleep at Gettysburg,
And Fredericksburg I ween,
And on the many bloody fields
That line the way between.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

His Address to the Loyal People of Tennessee—Andrew Johnson's Policy again Reviewed and Denounced—In his own State as Everywhere he is Endorsed by none but Rebels—The Traitorous Scheme of the Reconstructed and Copperjohnsons

In the Knoxville *Whig* of August 22d Governor Brownlow publishes an address to the loyal people of Tennessee. He states at the outset that, unable to address his people in person, and in the present condition of his health, he takes this method of responding to the calls made upon him to speak at different points. After speaking of the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution by the Tennessee Legislature, the Governor continues:

With loyal men in Tennessee, Johnson has no more influence than Jeff. Davis. After all the letters written by the inmates and hangers-on at the White House to members of the Tennessee Legislature, urging them not to accept the constitutional amendments, they were triumphantly adopted by a vote in the Senate of *fifteen* to *six*, and in the House by *forty three* to *thirteen*. Whilst in neither branch of the Tennessee Legislature can a resolution be adopted endorsing Andrew Johnson or his policy, unless it be to declare him a TRAITOR and his policy TREASON, both rank and damnable.

Why do I charge all this? Because he is turning loyal men out of office by thousands, to make room for rebels and traitors. Because he is appointing Tennessee legislative bolters to office as a reward for their revolutionary and villainous conduct. Because he betrayed the Breckinridge Democracy after working with and for them, up to the day on which Lincoln was first elected. Because he betrayed the loyal North after they had elected him to the office of Vice President. Because he has betrayed the down-trodden and unoffending negro, trying again to sell him into bondage, after promising to be his *Moses*. Because he has betrayed the Fenians to the British Government, after selling them guns and ammunition, and impressing their minds with the belief that he was their friend. And last, but not least, because he has never been true to any but Andrew Johnson.

As an offset to all this it will be said the writer of this address was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and put Mr. Johnson in nomination for the Vice Presidency. This is true, and the writer takes this occasion publicly to acknowledge that it was the worst act of his protracted and somewhat eventful life. But he has to say, in vindication of himself that the Tennessee delegation had agreed to present the name of Mr. Johnson for the second office, and the writer was made the organ through which to make known to the convention their wishes. Better would it have been for the cause of Republican liberty if the Tennessee delegation, including the writer, had all been in a rebel prison South, rather than in the Baltimore Convention, helping to place Johnson in a position where he, when *his friends* should murder the patriot Lincoln, should become President of these United States.

It is the settled purpose of the traitors at the North, and the rebels of the South, to involve this country in another bloody war, and this they aim to do during the next two years, under the lead of Andrew Johnson. An attempt to force Southern traitors into their seats in Congress with bayonets, will be made the *occasion* for the outbreak. Let the despot now at the head of the Government attempt a thing of this kind if he dare. A million of gallant Union men will at once appear in the District of Columbia, surrounding both the Capitol and White House, *disposing of the heads of leading traitors* after the most approved style of the age in which the King of England lost his head. If another war shall be forced upon the country, the loyal masses, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the people of this great nation, intend it shall be no child's play. They will, as they ought to do, make the entire Southern Confederacy as God found the earth when he commenced the work of creation, "without form and void." They will not, and ought not leave a rebel fence-rail, out-house or dwelling in the eleven seceded States. And as for the rebel population, let them be exterminated. And when the war is wound up, which should be done rapidly, and with swift destruction—let the lands be surveyed and sold out to pay the expenses of the war, and settled only by a people who will respect the stars and stripes.

Should another conflict of arms be forced upon the country—as I honestly believe it will, by the combined efforts of Northern traitors and Southern rebels—the work of reconstruction, after the conflict is over, will be easy. A surveyor general, with a deputy and land office for each county in the rebel States, and a few bayonets to guard them, are all that will be required.

The loyal men of Tennessee will allow me to contrast Andrew Johnson of 1865 with Andrew Johnson of 1866. His official despatches shall speak for him:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 16, 1865—3.50 P. M.

To Gov. G. W. Brownlow:

I hope, as I have no doubt you will see, that the laws passed by the last Legislature are faithfully executed, and that all illegal voters at the approaching election be kept from the polls, and that the election of members of Congress be conducted fairly. Whenever it becomes necessary for the execution of the ballot-box, *you will call upon Gen. Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authority of the State.* I have just read your address, which I most heartily endorse.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President, U. S. A.

My "address," the people of Tennessee will recollect, avowed the very principles upon which I have since acted, and upon which the President is now making war. Exactly one year from the day when he telegraphed the foregoing, he sent the following to General Thomas, refusing military aid to compel the attendance of refractory members, and of two armed mobs resisting the House and its legally-constituted officers:

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

Gen. Grant will insrtuct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authority. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them."

At the same time I was refused the necessary military aid at Nashville to protect the Legislature and its legal officers from mob violence; the President, soon thereafter ordered the Government authorities at New Orleans to use the military to aid an *infuriated Rebel mob* to break up a Union convention of peaceable and loyal men, which has resulted in the cruel murder and wounding of hundreds of loyal white and colored men. This feast was intended for *Nashville*, and was only prevented by the prompt action of a talented, fearless and patriotic Congress, admitting Tennessee to her original position in the Federal Union. But loyal men of Nashville, and of all parts of the State are still environed with danger. The rebel papers of the State all encourage violence and resistance of law. Ex Gov. Neil S. Brown, in a recent rebel meeting in Nashville, is reported by the rebel papers to have cautioned the Radicals of Tennessee—meaning the Union men—to beware, and cited the case of Robespierre and associates at the time of the French revolution. Having no hope of protection from the President, in the event of an attack from a rebel mob, I shall look with confidence to the Northwestern States to come to our rescue, as soon as attacked by the minions of Jeff Davis and and Andrew Johnson. And if further developments seem to justify it, I will call out the loyal militia of the State, and call upon the Legislature to arm and equip them. We must and will meet these traitors and sustain the Governments, State and National, or fall with our faces to the foe!

I trust the loyal Southern Convention, to be held in Philadelphia the 3d of September, will have a full representatiion, from Tennessee. The Washington *Intelligencer*, President Johnson's organ, says the convention of Southern Unionists is called to assemble in Philadelphia, *because there is no place in any Southern State where such a convention would be tolerated.*"

This is the old familiar style. Really, the world has not moved much. In 1856 Fremont speakers were not "tolerated" in certain States. In 1858 these States would not "tolerate" anti-Lecompton speakers. In 1860 they would not "tolerate" the election of Abraham Lincoln; The consequence was that in 1863 these people had to "tolerate" a mass convention called by Grant at Vicksburg; in 1864 similar meetings of Sherman's men in Atlanta and Savannah, and in 1865 a grand convention in the neighborhood of Appomattox. Are these same States anxious to renew the experiment? If so, there are a million veteran soldiers who are ready to "fight it out on that line." until lawful assemblages of Union men are tolerated on every acre of ground belonging to the United States—*New Orleans* not even excepted.

Who are most bitterly opposed to the present Radical Congress? Jeff. Davis is dead out against it. Robert E Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Kirby Smith and all the whipped generals, colonels and captains in the late rebel army are against it. Alexander H. Stephens, all ex-rebel Congressmen and rebel legislators are against it. Andrew Johnson and all his rebel Democratic supporters are against it. The men in the South who conscripted Union men, who burned down Union dwellings, robbed the Union families of all they had, and made war hideous along our borders, are against it. The sneaking hissing Northern Copperhead, who creep after Southern rebels for the sake of social position or pecuniary reward, is against it. The Northern and Southern Democracy who are still bent upon the overthrow of the Government and the restoration of slavery, are against it. Every, guerilla chief, highway robber and whisky bloat of the rebel army, is against it. Every traitor who edited a rebel paper during the war, and at its breaking out, is against it.

Who are in favor of the Radical Congress and its bold and patriotic course? Every radical lover of his country, North and South, are in favor of it. Every unconditional Union man, who stands by his country in opposition to another war, is in favor of it. Every man who prefers the loss of the negro to that of the Union, is in favor of it. Every mother that has lost a son; every wife that has given her husband; every one who visits the sacred graves that lie all over the land, and on every line of march; and every one who in tears and sorrow think and speak of their losses, are with our brave and patriotic Congress, and will not be turned against that body, as it is now the only hope of the country. Every clergyman, and every good man in the churches, who believes that we have had strife enough and wishes no more demoralization, stand by Congress, and prays for its success and preservation. Every man in and out of the church, who thinks more of law and order, and of our Government, than he does of office and spoils, is for Congress. Every man not in the Johnson-rebel conspiracy to bring on another rebellion, is for Congress, and will stand by that body to the last.

The reconstructed rebels of this State, and their dirty organs, represent Mr. Johnson as having obtained for me the position of Governor of this Commonwealth and consequently as being an ungrateful man. The facts are, that I hold my position *in spite of Mr. Johnson*, and in the face of his opposition to my nomination and election. I was born nominated and elected against his wishes, and for my position I am alone indebted to the loyal people of the State. I was nominated by a convention of 540 loyal delegates, representing every county but *one* in the State, *without a dissenting voice*; and running upon the general ticket system, I ran about 2,000 votes ahead of the Legislative ticket. I repeat I am under no obligations to the President for the position I hold at present.

His rebel admirers in Tennessee have boasted that he would set aside the present State Governor of Tennessee, and appoint a military Governor. He dare not do so without subjecting himself to impeachment and expulsion from office. Tennessee and her Governor sustain the same relation to the Federal Union that the States of Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania do, and their Governors, and the President dare not usurp the control of either.

The rebel papers and orators of the country think that I displayed a great want of *dignity* in sending a private despatch to the Secretary of the United States Senate, giving the news of the ratification of the constitutional amendment, and giving my respects "to the dead dog of the White House." The very same persons and papers went almost wild with glee when the President of the United States, addressing a copperhead mob from the steps of the White House, called a well known editor and the Secretary of the Senate a "dead duck." They were never weary of reiterating and wringing the changes on this choice bit of vulgarity, and could see no impropriety or indecency or blackguardism in it. But now that *Governor Brownlow* retorts, with more truth and quite as much dignity and regard for the courtesies of life, these toadies are horrified beyond reason.

The President displayed his profound regard for the courtesies of life—not to say *dignity*—in denouncing me to the members of the Tennessee legislature, and others visiting Washington, with curses and bitterness, for fifteen months past! He increased his stock of *dignity* when he caused to be written various letters to Nashville, to procure the defeat of the constitutional amendments by reducing the House below a quorum! He went for *dignity* when, at his inauguration as Vice President, he *exhibited himself* in the presence of Congressmen, foreign ministers and even ladies! This man may do to hold up as an *example of dignity* among the traitors and low order of toadies who have him in charge! I do not belong to that school of *dignitaries*.

I feel called upon to warn the honest, loyal masses against a matured scheme of the Johnson Copperhead leaders to have the Government pay them for all the negroes they lost by the war. Not more than one in ten of the loyal men South ever owned any slaves, or desired to own them, and it would be downright robbery to tax *nine laboring men* to pay for the slaves of *one gentleman*. A direct tax is the only mode by which the Government can pay for the emancipated slaves, and it is better that *one* loyal slave owner suffer than that *nine* honest laborers, equally loyal, suffer to make his losses good.

Most of the men now in the Copperhead ranks in the South are men who expect, when the Southern States are represented in Congress, that they will be compensated for their negroes. Not a few of them think that they will even get slavery restored. Our people can afford to pay a direct tax to liquidate the war debt, through a period of several years, but tax them to pay for FOUR MILLIONS OF SLAVES, owned by a small number of nabobs and original secessionists and they will not get through with tax-paying in a life time!

To the Union masses, the hard working voters, I say in all candor, watch the men who advocate this paying for their lost negroes. If the Government will tax the slave owners alone to pay for the negroes, I go for it, but I shall never consent to tax men to pay for negroes who never owned any, and never desired to own any. Slaveholders got up the big dance in 1861—they continued the frolic for four years—and they are the very men to pay the fiddler!

The present Legislature of Tennessee has been more bitterly and perseveringly abused than any General Assembly that ever convened in the State, and yet no legislative body ever did so much for the best interests of the State. Sixteen months ago this body of men assembled in the capitol, and took charge of what little was left of the State and her records. The State was prostrated, her archives gone South, her money squandered, and her credit utterly ruined. War was still raging, courts were nowhere held with safety, and justice was administered only within a few fortified posts, protected by bayonets. Country governments were broken up, and peace officers could do nothing. Our schools and academies were closed, as they had been during the four years of war and anarchy which previously reigned. Our grand system of railroads was in ruins, while the military authorities were running such as were necessary to their success. Guerrillas prowled without restraint over the whole State, and our farmers were liable any night to lose their last horses and their only hope of raising bread. The Legislature, by its judicious legislation, has placed the State upon her feet again, enabled the treasury to meet all demands, and put the railroads in running order, and enabled them to meet the interest on their loans. The credit of the State is restored, and the State herself is restored to the Union. The courts are everywhere open for the transaction of business. The farming operations of the country are going on finely, and our schools are opening in every county. In a word, it has been the proud privilege of this Legislature to restore this noble old Commonwealth to prosperity in business, and to her ancient position in the Federal Union. And the members of the Legislature have done this in defiance of the abuse of traitors, the slanders of their prostituted papers, and in the very face of a war made upon them by the President, whose patronage and dictation were brought to bear upon them through bad men who had sold out to the Administration, or lacked the manhood to stand up against its denunciation. All honor to the patriotic Legislature of Tennessee, and the brave men in both Houses, who have faced the storm of rebel abuse, Copperhead slanders and the treason of those in high places!

I cannot close this address without warning the loyal men of the State against the speeches, arguments and appeals of that class of leading men who in their worse than Belshazzar revelry, praise Andrew Johnson as the man after their own heart. In Middle and West Tennessee, on the breaking out of the rebellion, their frenzied rage always directed itself with unerring precision against the Government and its Union friends. Most of them either belonged to a vigilance committee or a rebel military league, sacrificing better men than themselves to the Moloch of rebel hate. In East Tennessee, for the most part, they were men who sought office under the Confederate Government, spoke and wrote in favor of the rebel cause, denounced Lincoln's violation of the constitution, and at a later day advocated the election of McClellan and Pendleton! Most of these men would like to see a second rebellion, as a means of acquiring political notoriety and making money. They are not of that class who would enter the ranks and fight for their principles. They are the advocates of a convention to set aside the present State Government, even if the experiment should cause scenes to be enacted for which civilization will be made to blush. The massacre of Fort Pillow, the brutality of Andersonville, the base assassination of Lincoln, the murderous fury of the Memphis mob, the wholesale hanging and shooting down of East Tennessee Unionists—all at length paraleled by the inexcusable slaughter in New Orleans, have no terrors for these Tennessee admirers of Mr. Johnson, though he is becoming startled at the atrocity of his own deeds, and the legitimate fruits of his insane policy.

In this address I have used great plainness of speech, and for the reasons, first, that I desired and intended to be understood; and next, because this is no time for putting forth an uncertain sound. I have desired to act in harmony with the President—so has the great Union party of the country, the Legislature of the State, and Congress, as I took occasion to write him about the beginning of this year. I hope he may publish that short letter. I have resolved that the President should not call a Grayback Convention at Philadelphia—a convention to be composed of office-holding Republicans, of delegates from the party that opposed the war, and of delegates from the rebel Congress and the rebel armies, and out of these materials organize a Johnson-Democratic-Rebel party, and turn me over to it, to be dictated to and controlled by the men who fought four years to destroy the country. This is the pass to which we have come at last, and those who are willing that a faithless President shall transfer them to his new party organization, can go, and may joy go with them. Divide and sub-divide as we may, there can be but two parties in this country—a disloyal and a loyal party. Choose ye between these parties, whose only issue is, whether this State and nation are to be governed by loyal or disloyal men.

It is proper for me to state that my term of service will expire in October, 1867, and that I shall not be a candidate for re-election to the office I now hold, or to any other office within the gift of the people. Whilst I am in office I shall endeavor to do my whole duty, as I have done, without regard to consequences. In retirement, I will continue to vote and act only with the party that is radical in its loyalty to the Union, and radical in its opposition to all the schemes and devices of rebels and rebel sympathizers.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

Knoxville, August 17, 1866.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

The New York Times amused itself a day or two ago with drawing a fancied parallel between the Philadelphia platform of last week and that of the Union party in 1864. The comparison does credit to the ingenuity of the writer. It rests upon such coincidences as the resolutions in both platforms that gratitude is due to the army and navy,—the resolution of the Baltimore platform that slavery must be extirpated and the Philadelphia affirmation that slavery has been abolished,—the declaration of both that the national debt is inviolable, and the professions of devotion made by both to the administration for the time being. All things considered, the points of resemblance are not of remarkable significance, perhaps, but to have discovered them at all is doing very well for a journal which undertakes to fight the battle for the rebellion under the Union flag. Certainly nobody else would have thought of hunting for such a parallel.

But there are two parties interested who are not to be deceived by any such ingenious fetch as this comparison. Nobody need expect that by any process the resolutions of the Philadelphia convention can be made palatable to the Southern wing of Mr. Johnson's party. They repudiate and spurn the declaration of principles, with more energy than elegance. They resent the demand that they should bind themselves to hold sacred the national debt and to declare that the war has sustained the authority of the Constitution and the like; and they think in incredible that their delegates should have agreed to such terms. Nor is the platform likely to be recommended to them any more strongly by the Times's notable discovery that in substance it follows the Baltimore resolution of 1864. Is it not adding insult to injury to expect high strung Southern gentlemen not only to rejoice in their own defeat but to do it in almost the words of the mud sill party which defeated them? That is ordering them not only to eat their leek, but to eat it from the point of the enemy's sword. They will simply kick the resolutions out of doors altogether, wisely contenting themselves with the practical results of the convention, which were certainly all in their favor.

And on the other hand, the Northern people will not be blinded by any nonsense of platforms to the vital mischief of these practical results. Even if the professions of the resolutions were fairer than they are, they could not conceal the fact that the convention proposed as its sole object to restore the Southern States with increased political power, and without guarantees of good behavior, as the reward for rebellion, and that as a means to this end the convention and the President whom it supports threaten civil war in language which is incapable of misconstruction. Although the convention had taken the Beatitudes for its platform, its sinister purpose would still have been clear; and it would still have been found impossible to cheat a people who are in earnest and who know how to penetrate cheap disguises, by affecting to point to mere general professions of pure intention as evidence of character.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

One of the main points at issue between the Copperjohnsonites and the Republicans is the second section of the Constitutional amendment which restricts representation to enfranchised population. The South deny that negroes are citizens, and refuse to allow them to vote, hold office, sit on juries, or testify in the courts where not compelled by Federal power. But the rebels of the South insist on holding thirty-two extra seats in Congress and thirty-two votes in the Electoral College by virtue of the presence of this disfranchised negro population among them. The Republicans of the "North" reject this demand as wholly inadmissable, extravagant and supercilious. The Republicans say that the late slave states may be represented in Congress on the basis of enfranchised population, the rebels and Copperheads demand that they be represented on the basis of the disfranchised negroes as well as enfranchised whites. They deny that the negroes are *citizens* or voters; nevertheless they insist on offsetting them against four millions of Northern white voting citizens. Reduce the issue to figures and see how it comes out. The whole number of representatives in a full House is 241 On the basis of enfranchised population the House would stand thus:

Old Free States.....	166
Old Slave States.....	75

On the Johnson-Rebel plan of counting the disfranchised negroes, the two sections would be represented as follows:

Old Free States.....	150
Old Slave States.....	91

Loss to the North, 32 votes.

The Republicans offer to let the South into Congress with seventy five members in the House and thirty-two members in the Senate; but the Copperjohnsonites declare that ten States of the South will not come in unless the South shall have ninety-one seats in the House as well as thirty-two in the Senate.

The ten States yet out of Congress contain rather more than three millions of negroes and less than five millions of whites. On the voter basis they are entitled to forty five seats in the House, but they insist on having fifty-seven seats. They can't get the extra twelve seats except by taking them from the North. If the North surrenders twelve of its seats to these Rebel States, the loss of legislative power is twenty-four votes, to the loyal section of the Union. The Republicans say to the late rebels of these insurgent States, "We will consent to let you have forty-five seats in the House of Representatives." Johnson steps forward and swears that they shall have fifty-seven seats, and shall not enter the Capitol until they get that number.

The Republicans in behalf of the North ask the question: "As forty-five seats completely represent all the enfranchised population of these ten rebel States, who are to elect the twelve extra members in case the North surrenders that number?" The reply is the white rebels. But as the white rebels will be fully represented, who are to be the *constituents* of those twelve extra members? Answer: The three millions of negroes in those ten rebel States. Will the negroes be allowed to select their twelve representatives? Answer: No; the white rebels will select them for the negroes. Will they select twelve white reconstructed rebels to represent the loyal blacks, who, in Congress, will vote against the wishes, interests, and principles of the negroes on every question? Yes, certainly. Very well, say the Republicans, in behalf of the North, we can not afford to give up twelve of our seats in Congress to the rebels of the ten excluded States to be filled and used in any such manner. If those States refuse to come into Congress on the basis of enfranchised population, they may stay out until they change their minds.

But mark well the fact that they are not excluded from representation by the Republicans, but by their own act, in refusing to enter Congress on the same basis of representation on which the North is represented, viz: on the bases of enfranchised population. Andrew Johnson persuades them not to come in until he bullies and scares the North into a compliance with his monstrous demand. He and his Copperhead allies will have a good time of it in dragooning the loyal North into surrendering sixteen of its seats in Congress to the rebels of the South. This style of making treason odious will not go down on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, as Moses will discover after the October and November elections.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOHN M. BOTTSON THE SITUATION

John M. Boots thus vividly described, in a Fourth of July speech at Baltimore, the consequence of supporting "the new party" contemplated by the Philadelphia Convention:

"In the present condition of things, there is to be a great effort made to get up a 'new party,' and a Convention is called to meet in Philadelphia, some time next month, I believe. It is an embarrasing question for me to know, not as Mr. Webster said, where I am to go, but how I am to vote. No, it is not an embarrassing question. That was a slip of the tongue. I shall have no embarrassment about it. I shall vote for the unconditional Union party of this nation. [Immense applause]. There may be a great deal of radicalism in it; but I never saw a party in which there was not radicalism. Radicalism is sometimes a little too fast, and sometimes conservatism is a little too slow; but you have a medium between the two that will regulate it.

"I am not to abandon those who agree with me on this great question of the restoration of this Union because there are radicals in the party, and when, if I do not agree with them, I have to go into another party, where there is more radicalism, and a more obnoxious radicalism than I find in the great Union party. Of all radicalism, that which is most obnoxious to me is the radicalism of the Democracy. [Applause.] And I will vote with any party, I do not care who or what it is, to beat it down and keep it down. [Great applause.] Much as I suffered, and much as we all suffered in this war, I would so help me God, ten times over rather go through another rebellion than to see that party restored, and to see the great war carried on by the United States, the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been lost, and the millions of money that have been expended, all go for nothing, except to restore that party, who alone are responsible for all this. [Immense applause.] Get up another party? There can be but two parties in this Union, the one is a loyal party, and the other is a disloyal party. [Great applause.] He who does not vote with the loyal party must go with the disloyal, and vote to bring the rebels and copperheads into power again. [Applause.]

☞ "Well, Annie, how do you get along with that stupid fool of a lover of yours? Did you succeed in getting rid of him?" "O, yes, I got rid of him easy enough. I married him, and have no lover now."

IMPROMPTUS.—Burns, going to church one Sunday, and finding it difficult to procure a seat, was kindly invited by a young lady into her pew. The sermon being upon the terrors of the law, and the preacher being particularly severe in his denunciation of sinners, the lady, who was very attentive, became much agitated. Burns perceiving it, wrote with his pencil, on a blank leaf of her Bible, the following:

"Fair maid you need not take the hint
Nor idle texts pursue;
'Twas only sinners that he meant,
Not Angels such as you."

After Burke had finished his extraordinary speech against Warren Hastings, the latter (according to his private secretary, Mr. Evans) wrote the following sarcastic ... :

"Oft have we wondered that on Irish ground
No poisonous reptile ever yet was found:
The secret stands revealed in Natures work—
She saved her venom to create a BURKE!"

Dr. Johnson's definition of a note of admiration (!) made on the moment, is very neat:

"I see—I see—I know not what:
I see a dash above a dot,
Presenting to my contemplation
A perfect point of admiration!"

WONDERFUL YARN.—The "local" of the Wheeling *Register* gets off the following:

As a gentleman was passing along Fourth street yesterday, he passed a place where a number of boys were playing marbles. One of them, in shooting his marble, cleverly put it under the gentleman's foot. The gentleman slipped and tumbled against a lady, also passing precipitating her, along with himself, upon a large hog, who was examining the guttur geographically for *debris*. The hog, frightened out of his propriety, bolted off, and ran between the legs of another gentleman, who, in falling, frightened a span of horses attached to a wagon in an alley. A man who was in a carpenter shop near by, was about to light a cigar, and upon starting up to see what was the matter, dropped his lighted match among the shavings, and a fire came near being originated. Thus ended this budget of accidents for the day.

☞ "One of the dryest humorists I ever met," says Sala, "is P. T. Barnum. On board the river steamers in the States they feed you at a moderate outlay, very sumptuously, but the portions supplied are usually of micriscopic dimensions. Barnum had taken passage on one of these stately Noah's Arks. He called at tea time for a beef steak. The negro brought him the usual shriveled mite of broiled flesh, certainly not sufficient for more than two mouthfuls. Barnum poised the morsel on his fork, scanned it critically as though it were a sample of steak submitted to his inspection, then returned it to the waiter, saying, "Yes-s, that's what I mean. Bring me more of it."

THE PRINTER'S LITANY.—From want of gold, from wives that scold from maidens old, by sharpers "sold"—preserve us! From foppish sneers, mock auctioneers, and woman's tears—deliver us! From stinging flies, coal black eyes, and babies cries—protect us! From seedy coats, protested notes, and leaky boots—protect us! From creaking doors, a wife that snores, and all such bores—defend us! From the landlord's hand, a greedy band, now infesting our land—preserve us! From a solid steak which is our fate, sometimes to partake—henceforth deliver us! From making "pi," which does annoy the tempers try—prevent us!

A DEMURE DAMSEL.—May is considered an unfortunate marrying month. A girl, on being asked to unite herself in the silken tie, tenderly hinted that May was an unlucky month for marrying.

"Well, make it June, then," honestly replied the swain, anxious to accommodate.

The damsel paused a moment, hesitated, cast down her eyes, and with a modest blush, said:

"Wouldn't April do as well?"

☞ A French Nobleman, who had been satirized by Voltaire, meeting the poet soon after, gave him a hearty drubbing. The poet immediately flew to the Duke of Orleans, told him how he had been used, and begged he would do him justice. "Sir," replied the Duke, "it has been done you already."

A SHREWD preacher, after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers: "I am afraid, from the sympathy displayed in your countenances, that some of you may give too much. I caution you, therefore, that you should be just before you are generous; and wish you to understand that I desire no one who cannot p

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR.

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. [illegible], of Broad Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

The Republicans of this county will see the necessity of organizing at once. Do not delay another day, yea, not another hour! Let every man be seen and his sentiments ascertained. Bedford county can be carried against the Copperheads, if the friends of freedom and opponents of rebels do their duty. GO TO WORK! GO TO WORK! A word to the wise is sufficient!

EQUALITY FOR WHITE MEN.

The cry of "Negro Equality" is echoed and re-echoed from every corner of the land against the Union Party though its record, as it stands in the proposed Constitutional amendment, shows it to be ready and willing to incorporate into the Constitution an amendment which accords to each State the right of regulating for itself the question of suffrage. But this does not satisfy Copperheads and rebels. The same amendment proposes to put *white men on an equality* throughout the length and breadth of the land and for this it is bitterly opposed by every copperhead, rebel and copper-Johnson in the land. A Southern slave driver before the rebellion possessed about twice as much power in the Government as a Northern white man by reason of the three-fifths representation of the negroes and now Northern doughfaces and copperheads combine with Southern rebels to demand for these same slave drivers each about three times as much power as each Northern white man. It is for this purpose that Andrew Johnson and his copperhead, rebel, and bread and butter followers not only bitterly oppose the amendments but actually threaten a revolution unless the Southern States are admitted and this increased power accorded to red handed rebels. Equality for white men is the motto of the Union party. Let copperheads and rebels cease their cry of "Negro Equality" until they are willing to acknowledge, that rebels and traitors are no better than loyal Northern white men, by adopting the Constitutional Amendments. The Union party is ready to admit the rebel States and place their people on an equality with loyal men, but it is not willing nor will it ever be to place increased power in the hands of the rebels and thus reward instead of punish them for treason.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

From the day that Andrew Johnson took his seat as Vice President of the United States, to the present moment he seems to have improved every opportunity to belittle himself and disgrace the position he holds, by either bacchanalian revels, or the retailing of vile slang in partisan speeches. No prominent public man in the nation, much less a President or Vice President, has ever in our country's history, been guilty of so many disgraceful and unbecoming acts. From his drunken idiocy on the day of his inauguration his public life has been almost an unbroken succession of acts the very remembrance of which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every one in whose bosoms burns a single spark of patriotic national pride. His persisent and continued abuse and vituperation of a co-ordinate and superior branch of the national Government is unparalled in the history of constitutional Governments. His unblushing and disgusting egotism has been a source of constant mortification to his friends and brought upon him the merited contempt of the civilized world. His stooping to blackguard private citizens was thought to be lowest depth to which drunken recklessness could drag him down, but a lower depth has been found, a deeper humiliation has been reserved for the nation. Hitherto these disgusting exhibitions have been circumscribed within the limits of Washington City, but now, forgetful of the dignity of his high position, the President of the United States, for the first time in our history, and we fervently hope the last, has started on a tour, ostensibly to pay a tribute to the memory of the lamented Douglass, but, in reality on an electioneering tour in which his incoherent vilification and abuse is heaped on all who happen to dissent from "My Policy" at every railroad station on the route. Blush thou O America and bow thy proud head in shame that he in whom thy people trusted and raised so high should fall so low. It is treason that has brought him low. The traitors rule has ever been to first betray and then revile his benefactors. So Andrew Johnson stands to-day

"His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace, and fame."

MISSOURI advices agree that there is apprehension of violence in that State at the coming election. The disfranchised rebels are organizing to take possession of the polls and commit other outrages. Effective preparations are making to resist them.

RISE IN PRICE OF REBEL BONDS.

In another column will be found a telegram from London of the 31st ultimo, announcing the fact that the news of the action of the Philadelphia 14th of August Convention had resulted in a material advance in the value of Rebel Bonds. Loyal men everywhere have contended that the action of the President in concert with rebels and copperheads was leading directly to the assumption of the rebel debt. This prediction is now further verified by the fact that European financiers put the same interpretation upon "My Policy" and accordingly have began to buy up the bonds of the defunct Confederacy in the confident expectation that they will be paid by the United States if Andrew Johnson's policy of reconstruction is adopted. Tax-payers what think you of this action of European financiers. If you wish to pay the rebel debt vote the Copper-Johnson-Reconstruction ticket by all means and you will have your taxes doubled within the next two years.

The Copperheads Demand Thirty Additional Members of Congress for the South.

The coalition of Northern Copperheads and Southern rebels, at Philadelphia, demands thirty additional members of Congress for the Southern States. This is the question to be settled at the ballot-box! The *West Minister Review*, one of the oldest and best quarterly publications in the old World, in the July number, says: "THAT THE SOUTH SHOULD RETURN TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MORE POWERFUL BY THIRTY MEMBERS THAN IT WAS BEFORE THE WAR IS A RESULT THE NORTH CANNOT ACCEPT.

COMPENSATION FOR THEIR SLAVES.

One of the principal incentives which has actuated the Secessionists to enter into an alliance with the Copperheads and Johnsonites of the North is the desire to establish a party that will eventually, if successful, give them compensation for their slaves. Fellow citizens, are you ready to assist in the establishment of a party that will ask you, yea you, to pay for 4,000,000 of Slaves? If you do, vote the Copperhead ticket!

☞ Much interesting matter is unavoidably crowded out of our columns this week to make room for the report of the Union meeting on Tuesday evening, and the speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, which we have no doubt will be more interesting to our readers than anything else we could lay before them. Comments on Monday as well as Tuesday evening's meeting will appear in next week's paper.

WANTED!

Agents to sell the great amalgamation Picture of the Democratic Party. Also *colored* Photographs. The profits of sale to go towards defraying the expenses of Reconstructed Rebels, who came to Philadelphia to point out the path of duty to Union Soldiers whose lives they sought for four long years.

For full particulars inquire at the Prothonotary's office.

WANTED!

A few more returned soldiers to work at the Court House; none but those who will support Clymer and the "dead dog" need apply.

Any soldier being suspected of *voting as he shot*, will be immediately mustered out of the "*My Policy*" Service! Inquire at the Clymer headquarters.

WANTED!

By Lee, Clymer & Co., 50,000 Union Soldiers to balance the scales in October next. Honorably discharged Soldiers preferred. But all will be accepted! No questions asked! Terms moderate in Confederate notes!

WANTED!

50,000 Stretchers to carry off the sick and wounded of the National-Union Copperhead-Rebel-Confederate Party on the evening of the 9th of October, next. No *wounded* soldiers need apply at that time.

GRANT AND FARRAGUT.

It will be seen by our dispatches this morning, that Admiral Farragut, the gallant old tar who took New Orleans and run the rebel batteries of Port Hudson and Mobile, is ashamed of the bad company he is compelled to keep. In his speech at Delmonico's, he took pains to state distinctly that he was "invited to accompany the President to the West," and that he was "taught in that good old school where an invitation from his Commander-in-Chief was always a pleasant duty to perform." In other words the invitation of the Admiral's superior officer was regarded as a command, and he has become so ashamed of his company, since Johnson turned the journey into a rebel electioneering tour, that he feels it necessary to disclaim all responsibility for the disgraceful exhibition, of which he forms an unwilling and involuntary part. He evidently fears that even his reputation for loyalty will suffer before the country, unless he washes his hands of the treasonable sentiments proclaimed by Johnson.

General Grant intimates very plainly in his brief speech, that it was agreed and understood before the party left Washington, that the President was not to make any speeches. Of course the President would keep no such promise, particularly after partaking of Delmonico's wine; and it became necessary for General Grant to throw out this broad hint, that in making stump speeches for the rebels, the President was acting in bad faith, and that but for the agreement to keep still, he would not have accompanied him. The attempt to drag General Grant and Admiral Farragut into the support of the rebel cause, under the guise of a pleasure excursion, will not succeed just yet.—*Chicago Tribune.*

EFFECT OF THE COUCH-AND-ORR CONVENTION ABROAD.

Advance in the Price of Rebel Bonds.

JOHN BULL ANXIOUS TO PURCHASE.

LONDON, Aug. 31—Advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price of Rebel bonds.

—Every Copperhead in Congress voted for the increase of salary, and fifty Republicans voted against it.

HARD ON SNYDER.

A True Version of Mr. Cessna's Speech.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 28, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: Our attention was called to a communication in that delectable sheet the *Bedford Gazette*, over the signature of J. Snyder, of this city, a copy of which somehow strayed into this community, was handed around among loyal men as a laughable curiosity. The brazen-faced impudence of those Northern doughfaced, copperhead, sympathizers with treason, who in their very hearts wished the traitors of the South to succeed in their efforts to break up this government, but were too cowardly to come out and shoulder their guns and go to the assistance of their Southern brethren, we say the brazen-faced impudence of these scoundrels is without a parallel, when they attempt to stigmatize, as disunionists, the very men who crushed out that wicked rebellion and whipped their traitorous brethren into submission. Who ever heard of Ben. Myers or his beautiful party, either by word or deed, while that accursed rebellion was raging, trying to uphold the government, while in its almost death struggle for its very existence? Had it not been for such cowardly sympathizers remaining at home, discouraging enlistments and throwing all kinds of obstacles in the way of the government, the rebellion would not have lasted half so long, and consequently not half the number of lives lost or half the amount of money expended. But to those correspondents. We say correspondents, because there were two of those beautiful birds who had a foot in that dirty mess. If I believed that J. Snyder, the pretended author of that communication was as well known in your town as he is in this, it would not be necessary for me to state that he is an ignoramus, and could not write a single sentence correctly, if it were to save his neck. He is blessed with just about as much brains as is necessary to make a good copperhead rebel sympathizer, and that requires about as much as would fill the eye of a cambric needle, provided it is not drilled out too large. Therefore you can rest assured that Jake is not the author of that article. But the true author of that article is a bird which I have understood Uncle Sam captured sometime during the rebellion, and kept caged for a considerable time in one of his forts. And this, probably causes the gentleman to think that he has a right to call somebody disunionist, as he was under arms during that time. This pettifogger would have practised law in Alleghany county Court for the last year or two, if he could have found some person green enough to employ him. But failing at that bar, we must give him credit for displaying considerable energy, for if all reports be true, he has succeeded in building up a fine practice at Jake's bar, with whom he also boards. And this probably may account for his writing those articles and allowing Jake to publish them over his signature. This might be a sly way of liquidating a hotel bill, and as Jake appears to delight in seeing his name in print, such an arrangement may be satisfactory. He certainly should be well paid, for I have no doubt the job appeared perfect to the eyes of Jake, as it contained as many falsehoods as any one could well cram into so small a space. I have perused this last article, which appears in the issue of the 24th inst., carefully, and have not been able to find a single statement correct. But I do not wish to consume your space in noticing more falsehoods, only so far as they relate relate to the declarations of your honored fellow-citizen, Mr. John Cessna, of whom you may well be proud for he is a credit to your county, and an honor to the old Keystone state. Would to God that we had a Jno. Cessna among us as a resident. We want just such a man and such speeches as he delivered on that occasion. He gave the people a true history of this rebel party, which is now trying to get control of the government. But Jake and his man Friday say that he predicted another war in 1860. Now they must either have had some business to transact at that bar before they left for the meeting, or they have told a sober and deliberate falsehood. Because he predicted no such thing. He said that Montgomery Blair, of this State, made such a prediction in a speech delivered, in Pennsylvania. That gentleman made one of those old fashioned threats to the people of Pennsylvania and the whole North, for the purpose of frightening them into voting the copperhead ticket. But we think he will and out about the time the election is over, that the Northern people are not easily frightened, as they have heard it thunder before.

Mr. Cessna said we want no more war, and the loyal people of the country want no more war. But if these corrupt politicians can succeed in persuading these foolish people to bring on another war, he would assure them that it would not terminate as the other did. The loyal hosts of the north would rush down upon them like a mighty avalanche and sweep hem into the Gulf of Mexico. And the loyal citizens of this community will join me in saying amen to that.

But the meanest, most cowardly and inexcusable falsehood in the whole article is the charge that Mr. Cessna recommended a coalition between the whites and blacks in order that we might retain the power we now hold. There was not a sentence or a word which dropped from Mr. Cessna's lips which could possibly be thus construed by any man who has the least regard for truthfulness or honesty. But the people here who know these two larks are not surprised at any statement which they may make. In fact they are too contemptible to waste so much of your valuable space upon. Both of them put together would not make a decent rug to lay at Mr. Cessna's office door to wipe his feet upon.

In conclusion we would say that the loyal people of Cumberland will long remember Mr. Cessna, and feel a thousand times thankful for his very able speech, and the sound thrashing he gave the traitors on that occasion. Hoping soon to have him pay us another visit,

I remain yours. JUSTICE.

Extra Session of the New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 30.

Governor Marcus L. Ward has this day issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of New Jersey at Trenton, on Monday, September 10, for the purpose of ratifying the constitutional amendment, and filling the existing Senatorial vacancy.

To this the Chambersburg *Repository* responds: "If his recollection had been refreshed, he might have added that the nation sees a man hanging on the verge of the government, who was elected to the Vice Presidency by but a 'part of the States' and was flung into the Presidency by one J. Wilkes Booth. Owing his place and power to but a single constituent, he has been singularly faithful to the principles of the assassin who clothed him with honor."

"MY POLICY."

Interpretation written in blood—New Orleans Massacre—Testimony of Gen. Sheridan—Let no man longer doubt.

The following quotations from official dispatches from General Philip H. Sheridan, to the President and General Grant, need no comment:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1866.

To U. S. Grant:

"In the meantime official duties called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the City during my absence, suppressed the Convention by the use of the police force, and in so doing, ATTACKED THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION AND A PARTY OF TWO HUNDRED NEGROES, WITH FIREARMS, CLUBS AND KNIVES, IN A MANNER SO UNNECESSARY AND ATROCIOUS AS TO COMPEL ME TO SAY THAT IT WAS MURDER. About forty whites and blacks were thus killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, AND THAT THE POLICE COULD HAVE MADE ANY ARRESTS THEY SAW FIT WITHOUT SACRIFICING LIVES.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE MORE INFORMATION I OBTAIN OF THE AFFAIR OF THE 30th, IN THIS CITY, THE MORE REVOLTING IT BECOMES. IT WAS NO RIOT; IT WAS AN ABSOLUTE MASSACRE BY THE POLICE, WHICH WAS NOT EXCELLED IN MURDEROUS CRUELTY BY THAT OF FORT PILLOW. IT WAS A MURDER WHICH THE MAYOR AND POLICE OF THE CITY PERPETRATED WITHOUT THE SHADOW OF A NECESSITY. FURTHERMORE, I BELIEVE IT WAS PREMEDITATED, AND EVERY INDICATION POINTS TO THIS. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authority, but the military.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1866.

To U. S. Grant:

* * * * * * *

Unless good judgment is exercised there will be an EXODUS OF NORTHERN CAPITAL AND UNION MEN which will be injurious to the city and the whole country. I will remove the military Governor in a day or two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be made to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than anything that could be done. If the present Governor could be changed also it would not be amiss.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1866.

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

* * * * * * *

The remote cause was the bitter and antagonistic feeling which has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who, in the organization of his police force, selected MANY DESPERATE MEN, and some of them known murderers. People of clear views were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and fear of the "Thugs," many of whom he had selected for his police force.

* * * * * * *

It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many here towards NORTHERN MEN; and this unfortunate affair has so precipitated matters that there is now a test of what shall be the status of Northern men, WHETHER THEY CAN LIVE HERE WITHOUT BEING IN CONSTANT DREAD OR NOT, WHETHER THEY CAN BE PROTECTED IN LIFE AND PROPERTY, AND HAVE JUSTICE IN THE COURTS.

* * * * * * *

From the testimony of wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an INDISCRIMINATE FIRE UPON THE AUDIEECE until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired and those inside barricaded the doors. The door was broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the door or were passed out by the policemen inside, BUT AS THEY CAME OUT THE POLICEMEN WHO FORMED THE CIRCLE NEAREST THE BUILDING FIRED UPON THEM, AND THEY WERE AGAIN FIRED UPON BY THE CITIZENS THAT FORMED THE OUTER CIRCLE.

* * * * * * *

Many of those wounded and taken prisoners, and others who were prisoners, and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. THE WOUNDED WERE STABBED WHILE LYING ON THE GROUND, AND THEIR HEADS BEATEN WITH BRICK BATS. In the yard of the building whither some of the colored men had escaped, and partially secreted themselves, they were fired upon and killed or wounded by policemen. SOME MEN WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED SEVERAL SQUARES FROM THE SCENE. MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WERE WOUNDED BY THE POLICEMEN WHILE IN THIER HANDS AS PRISONERS, SOME OF THEM MORTALLY.

* * * * * * *

NO STEPS HAVE AS YET BEEN TAKEN BY THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES TO ARREST CITIZENS WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THIS MASSACRE, OR POLICEMEN WHO PERPETRATED SUCH CRUELTY.

* * * * * * *

As to whether the civil authorities can mete out ample justice to the guilty parties on both sides, I must say it is my opinion unequivocally that they cannot. Judge Abel, whose course I have closely watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous men that we have here to the peace and quiet of the city.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

☞ Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, in taking the chair of the Philadelphia Convention congratulated the delegates on the privilege they enjoyed of being present at a convention where there was more brains than ever collected in any previous convention held in this country. Considering the fact that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Democrats before him, were professional delegates to Democratic Conventions and had graced all such assemblages held during the last fifteen years, he must have intended by that remark to impress upon the convention that as he and his twenty ex-Republican associates were the only new members present, they gave to the assemblage an amount of brains hitherto unprecedented in Democratic conventions! In estimating, therefore, the profits and losses of the Democratic party, Mr. Doolittle's account for brains furnished the new organization by himself, Bates, Randall, Cowan, Weed, and Raymond must not be forgotten.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Riot at a Camp Meeting

New Orleans Massacre Re-enacted.

A WHITE MINISTER KILLED.

LARGE NUMBER OF NEGROES BEATEN

Preconcerted action of Desperadoes.

TENTS BURNED BY THE RIOTERS.

Fearful Scenes—Great Excitement.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31—Last night an attack was made on the colored portion of the camp meeting held at Shipley's woods, three miles from Hanover Switch, on the Washington road by a band of armed desperadoes. Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man named Milton Benson, while at prayer was shot in the back of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of his mouth. As far as can be ascertained, the following are the facts in this outrageous affair. A white camp meeting attended by many ministers of the M. E. Church of the North Baltimore district, of which Mr. Lanahan is the Presiding Elder, was being held at the place before stated. The Rev. Messrs. Speake, Reid and other ministers officiated at the white meeting near which under the auspices of the same, some colored people were holding a camp exercise also.

During yesterday afternoon a number of young men were noticed in the camp ground having pistols on their persons. These were, so far as can be ascertained, residents of the surrounding neighborhood. No disturbance occurred during the day. About midnight, whilst the colored people were conducting their religious exercises, they were suddenly set upon by a gang of men making loud shouts of epithets and imprecations. The attack commenced with the beating of a negroe while on his knees. The negroes at once rose up, and a scene of wild and indescribable excitement ensued, the women screaming in terror. Shots were fixed by the assailants, but it being dark, few are supposed to have taken effect. The colored men rallied, and turned upon the assailants, and drove them off two or three times, whilst the women fled toward the white camp. Many of the colored people were wounded with clubs, and there were some flesh wounds from pistol shots. Some of the colored men had pistols, and used them freely upon their assailants, but with what result is not known.

Finally the conflict ended through the persuasion of the white ministers and others, by the colored people leaving the ground and seeking their homes, leaving their camp to the desperadoes, who further gratified their unmanly spirits by piling their tents and effects of the negroes, including bundles of trunks and clothing in a heap and setting fire to the pile, destroying all. The white man shot as first mentioned, was at prayer at the alter in the white camp, where Mr. Speake was conducting the exercises; by whom the shot was fired is not known, but the friends of some of the ministers believe that it was fired by some of the white rioters, who intended it for a prominent Methodist minister. How this may be is impossible to say; others think it was a stray shot, which is very probable.

Our informant says the white men certainly began the disturbance while the colored people were engaged in religious exercises. The assailants are reported to have used various rallying cries, among which was heard the expression, "How about New Orleans." There are many exciting and doubtless, more or less exaggerated, stories circulating about the affair, but the above, as far as can be at present ascertained, seems to be authentic.

UNION VICTORIES.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

HOW THEY STAND BY THE RIGHT.

Vermont Fires the First Gun.

INCREASED UNION MAJORITIES.

The Rebel Policy Not Indorsed.

Union Victory in Delaware.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 4.—Returns from onetenth of the State show as follows:—Dillingham, 5149, Davenport, 1895. The same towns last year showed 4658 against 1859. The indications are of an increased Republican majority of 5000.

The Senate will be unanimously Republican. The House nearly 80. In the third Congressional District there has been no choice, the two Republican candidates run, being about even. In the other two districts the Republicans are elected by handsome majorities.

UNION VICTORY IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 4.—At the city election to day, Joshua S. Valentine, Union candidate for Mayor, and the whole Union ticket was elected by largely increased majorities.

HUMILIATION AND DEGRADATION.

SENATOR DIXON said in his speech at the Connecticut Convention, to elect delegates to the Randall Philadelphia Assembly: "The plan proposed by Congress is before you. *It proceeds upon the ground of compelling the States lately in rebellion to submit to humiliating and degrading terms.*"

What are those terms? *First*, that they shall not have gained political power in the Government by the rebellion. *Second*, that those who violated their oaths to the Constitution shall not be eligible to office until Congress removes the disability.

Those are the conditions which Mr. Dixon calls humiliating and degrading. We ask any honest and manly ex-rebel if he thinks so? We ask him if he would not consider the Government humiliated if, after it has foiled his effort to destroy it, it should invite him to increased power in it; or if he would think himself degraded after he had violated his oath—however his conscience may have justified him—if those whom that violation had brought to untold suffering and loss should hold him ineligible to office until they saw that all danger had passed?

Mr. Dixon merely follows the lead of the Copperhead chiefs in telling the late insurgents that Congress means to humiliate and degrade them; assuring them that there is a party at the north which will support that view, and urging them to hold out, and refuse to enter Congress unless they can come with more power than those who have not rebelled. And this incitement to the late insurgents to remain hostile to the representatives of the loyal people Mr. Dixon calls "an effort to restore peace and good will to a distracted country." Does Mr. Dixon think that calling vinegar honey makes it honey?—*Harpers Weekly.*

CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF VOTING: At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed changing the manner of voting in the several counties of this Commonwealth. Hereafter the voting will be done in the following manner:—"One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of the courts voted for, and to be labeled 'judiciary:' one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled 'State;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled 'county;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled 'township;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled 'borough;' and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes."

Appeal For Protection From The New Orleans Unionists.

The following was received to night at the Washington office of the New York *Tribune* from their New Orleans correspondent:

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The subjoined important petition from the loyal citizens of New Orleans, asking protection from Congress and the loyal citizens of the nation has been signed by nearly every Union man in the city, and is now on its way North;

"We, the undersigned, Union men of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represnt that after four years combatting the armed forces of rebels and traitors, we are not prepared nor yet willing that these same rebels and traitors should return among us to assume authority, maltreat, and with contempt and otherwise abuse us. The facts are patent and beyond question. It is a well known fact that the real Union men of this State are in the minority, the returned rebels and traitors having the balance of power in their hands, and it is publicly avowed that the Confederate element must rule. Matters have assumed such a phase that if not strangled in the birth, we the Union men, will have no security for life, property or honor. The returned rebels and traitors are daily growing more powerful, and daily insults and abuse are heaped upon us by them. They no sooner find a return to power than they commence a series of abuse of us. They lose no opportunity, but upon all occasions use vile epithets toward us. Our residences are marked, and attempts have been made to fire the dwellings of some of us who are most conspicuous. We are told that we are spotted, and daily threats are heard against us. They not only abuse and curse us in private, but publicly scorn and vilify us. Newspapers of which we have but two in our interest, can't be bought on the streets, but like private papers during the inquisition of old are passed from hand to hand. We would infinitely prefer to return them their arms and fight them in open field than thus to permit them under protection of our Government to assume to dictate to us and govern us. Our Government, under a misapplied mercy, has granted to prisoners of war, guilty of the highest crime known against the State—treason—the privilege hitherto unknown, of dictating to their conquerers the terms upon which the conquerors may live in the land of their birth. Against all of which we protest. We protest against being termed rebels and traitors by those whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of Union men who boldly and with unsurpassed effrontery not only in private but throughout the daily papers term us rebels, and traitors, and style themselves the Union men of the South, and this too, while they are keeping up their Confederate organizations and utterly ignoring that they are prisoners of war to our Government. We protest against being ruled by prisoners of war under parole. We protest against being abused by them. We protest against being made to feel the vengeance of baffled traitors. We protest against being used as the lamb of the sacrifice to conciliate traitors knowing our shrift would be short if once these would be assassins gain power as they have proved conclusively by their acts of premeditated, cold-blooded butchery of Union men on Monday the 30th of July—the Saint Barthlomew day of New Orleans. We protest against being left to the tender mercies of the assassin's, knives and pistols. We protest most emphatically against being made the slaves, so to speak, of these prisoners of war who hate us with unalterable hate, who despise and curse us. Was it for this hundreds of thousands of our Union soldiers perished? Was it for this we waged a war for the Union? Was it for this we have embarrassed our whole land with traitors? Was it for this we spent millions of treasure? Was it for this we have made invalids and cripples of our thousands of Union men? Was it for this we elected Andrew Johnson to the office from which ill starred events caused him to become President? Was it for this we conquered.

We there call upon the conquerers and loyal citizens of the nation to protect us. We not only petition, but demand protection from the Congress of our country. And as in duty bound, etc.

THE PRESIDENT'S REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSE AVOWRD.

Montgomery Blair Proclaims the Programme.

Montgomery Blair has been speaking in Maine. In a speech in Portland, on the evening of the 25th ult., he openly proclaimed the revolutionary programme of the President, which no man knows so well. And it is of a character that should awaken the country fully to the dangers which threaten its internal peace, if it has not been already by the President's own utterances. Speaking of Blair's speech, a report says:

"He said that the breaking up of Government by denying representation to ten of the States of the Union leads as certainly to war as secession itself; that it was another form of secession, and, if continued, would inevitably produce civil war at the North. He advised his hearers to concentrate all their energies on the election of a Representative. He said the Radicals now had 120 members out of 240, the number when all the States were represented; that they could not get that number again; that if the Johnson party would rally to the support of conservative principles it would, with the aid of the Representatives of the Southern States, control a majority of Congress. But, he said, the Radicals will not admit these members from the South. They will then join with the Northern Democrats and set up by themselves as the true Congress, and the President will recognize them as the true Congress of the United States. The Rump will then impeach the President and elect another. We shall then have two Presidents and two Congresses, and this insures civil war in every town and county throughout the North, while the South will be a unit on the question.

The only way to avoid bloodshed is to accede to the demands of the South and support the policy of the President. If the course of the Radicals was not checked, if they were permitted to carry out their policy the streets of Portland would run with blood, and a devastation, to which that of the South was nothing, would overwhelm the entire North."

COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

PUBLICSALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Carson, late of Napier tp., Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 22d, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

situate in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Stuckey, George W. Gump, T. P. Studebaker and others, containing

One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres

and forty-seven perches and the usual allowance, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, eight acres of which are good meadow, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other buildings thereon—a never failing spring of good water near the house, and a fountain pump in the barn yard. Also, an orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees thereon.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN W. HOOVER,
Aug31:3t *Executor of Nathan Carson, dec'd.*

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH

Pattonsville April 17:tf.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid, and embroider beautifully—price only $20—making the elastic lock stick, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 255 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered prompty, with circulars and terms. au31:1m

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of september, 1866.

aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.

Aug31:3t

OYES! O YES!

The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.

GEORGE W. FIGARD.

Aug. 3, 1866:3m

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS

Respecttully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. au17:tf

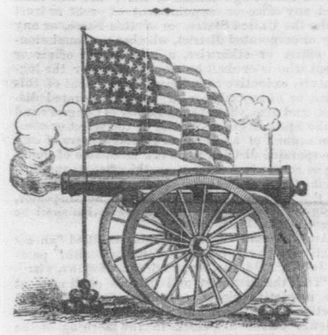
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1866.

GEARY.



UNION AND LIBERTY.

THE FIRES OF 1861 REKINDLED.

The Hills of Bedford county Reverberate with the Shouts of Freedom.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" EVER TRUE.

OVATION TO

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The "Great Commoner" delivers the initial Speech of the Campaign, and boldly proclaims himself in favor of Human Liberty and the Universal Brotherhood of Man.

Thrilling Addresses by Col. A. K. McClure, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. John Williamson and others.

5000 Freemen in Council.

Music, Flags, Banners, Enthusiasm, Patriotism and Ladies.

HOW ARE YOU MONTGOMERY BLAIR?

TREASON MADE ODIOUS.

One of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in this part of the State came off last Tuesday evening. The morning was cloudy, but soon the sun burst forth in his majesty, presaging auspiciously the glorious afternoon that was to come. At early dawn people came flocking to town, but it was not till about the middle of the afternoon that the vast delegations began to pour into the place. All became a scene of indescribable excitement when the imposing delegations from the Eastern part of the County entered the place. It was a sublime spectacle and sent a thrill of joy through many a patriotic breast, to behold the "Boys in Blue" mingling in mighty procession with it. Sturdy yeomen of the County, St. Clair and Union sent forth their hundreds, and "Little Berks" was represented. Colerain did not fail, while Bloody Run seemed to send forth her entire population. The Woodberries were on hand with a splendid delegation. We feel that we would be derelict in duty did we fail to speak of the admirable manner in which those entrusted with the management of the meeting, performed their several duties. The Chief Marshal of the Processession, Mr. George McDaniel, who fought nobly for his country during the rebellion, attired in his Country's Blue, riding a gaily caparisoned steed, received the highest commendation.

Our gallant soldier boys, D. S. Elliot, Wm. G. Riffle, Jas. A. Gilchrist, Howard H. Welsh, David Prosser, and John H. Cook, deserve great credit for the assistance which they lent to the chief Marshal. The Union Republican Brass Band nobly sustained, its reputation, and many were the beautiful and inspiring airs which it discoursed. Our friends of the band, E. M. Alsip, Esq., Messers, John Arnold, John Reimond, John Miller, and all have the thanks of our appreciating public.

The meeting was held in the public square, public stands tastefully decorated with flags, emblems and devices, having been erected near the residence of Hon. S. L. Russell.

The meeting was called to order by J. B. Cessna, Esq., Chairman of the Union County Committe. The following is the list of officers:

On motion of J. B. Cessna, GEORGE W. WILLIAMS was called to the Chair:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Andrew E. Dibert,	Alva Williams,
Thomas L. Rea,	Capt J. S. Stuckey,
Dr J. Henry,	Capt. G. S. Mullin,
Wm. Masters,	D. Sparks,
Albert Smith,	Jos. Fisher, Esq.
Lieut W. Hafer,	Capt. Wm. Gracy,
Col. L. A. May,	Jno. W. Sams,
Michael Gillam,	H. C. Lashley,
W. R. Green,	Jos. Penrose,
G. W. Figart,	W. Kirk,
Capt. W. McVicker,	Asa Stuckey,
Hezekiah May,	B. R. Asheom,
Capt. J. Eichelberger,	Capt. Jno. Swartz,
Edmund Trimbath,	Geo. W. Shaffer,
Jacob Corley,	F. Weaver,
Adam Geller,	E. A. Fockler,
Jacob Tharp,	Jos. H. Griffith,
Jacob Evans,	Peter Imler,
Dr. F. O. Allerman	Geo. R. Barndollar,
D. S. Berkstresser,	D. Strickler,
J. M. Kinkead,	D. F. Buck,
Wm. Rogers,	W. Aaron.
Jos. S. Messersmith,	

SECRETARIES.

M. A. Points,	Lt. W. Wilkinson,
Lt. W. P. Barndollar,	Scott W. Hughes.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS was then introduced to the audience amidst tremendous cheers and spoke as follows:

It seems to me that I ought not to have accepted the invitation to speak before a meeting assembled mainly to discuss State issues, and State candidates. Being recently from Washington, I feel it to be proper in my first public speech to examine the State of National affairs; glance at some of the acts of the President; and candidly and impartialy examine the acts and omissions of Congress, with a view rather to the benefit of the Country than of party. This will necessarily make my remarks tame. The vivacity of the meeting must be left to younger men who will discuss State and local issues, and candidates.

For the last five years the Congress of the United States has been charged with more difficult duties than ever fell to the lot of any other deliberative body. It was charged with the defense of a nation riven, in twain by the most gigantic rebellion, which ever happened in a civilized nation; a rebellion more formidable than was ever before reduced to unconditional submission.

The nation was found distracted by parties; a very considerable portion of which North as well as South sympathized with the rebels; who in the loyal States, if they did not give them material aid, encouraged them with hopeful promises, and assisted them by voting against supplies of men and money to carry on the war.

But there were found brave men enough in Congress to overcome their opposition; and there were found brave and noble men enough among the people to subdue Southern traitors and Northern Copperheads. While we are remembering the patriots who have achieved these things, we must not forget the maimed and wounded heroes who are among us, nor the graves of those who have fallen. The arms of the Union triumphed. Freedom unfurled her banner over that land which for centuries had been cursed and disgraced by slavery

That triumph brought with it difficulties even greater than the war itself. To rebuild a shattered empire; to remove the old foundations which had become so corroded by the sweat of slavery, as to be unfit to bear the proud temple of universal Freedom; to plant deep and solid the corner stone of eternal Justice, and to erect thereon a superstructure of perfect equality of every human being before the law; of impartial protection to every one in whose breast GOD had placed an immortal soul, without regard to nation or race or color; to overcome the prejudice and ignorance and wickedness which resisted such reform, required more than the wisdom of Solon or Lycurgus, the patience of Job, and the meekness, humility and philanthrophy of SOCRATES and the GREATER than Socrates.

You may perceive how difficult it was to find all these qualities combined among the recent defenders of slavery; the apologists of secession, the timid conservatives, and the ardent, impulsive, sincere but halting radicals. Notwithstanding the large majority which the Republicans nominally had, the unexpected apostacy of their chief perplexed some; and the lightings which were hurled at them from the White House shocked others. The jesutism, the imbecility, the impudence, and vacillation shown by the cabinet ministers perplexed, and for a while paralyzed Congress—reluctant to make war upon the Executive of their choice, they sought every expedient to avoid it. But when it became inevitable they accepted it with a courage and unanimity, which does great credit to their bravery and honesty. There were a few tremblers and a few apostates; but they were so few that their absence in the next Congress will not be noticed, and is very desirable. Pennsylvania I think had the fewest number.

When the war ended the work of reconstruction would have been easy had all the Departments of Government confined themselves to their legitimate spheres. The rebels were submissive and asked only to be allowed their forfeited lives. Having lost all by treason and the fortunes of war. Having destroyed their State governments under the Constitution and voluntarily severed their connexion with the United States, and thereby lost all claims to protection under the constitution; having declared themselves alien enemies, and in that character having waged a war of savage ferocity against the Union; having slaughtered nearly half a million of our citizens, and inflicted a cost of more than five billions of dollars; they were willing to surrender the government of their conquered territories to their conquerors to be governed by such laws as they chose to impose; to surrender their estates to reimburse the expenses and damages of the war; to suffer such further fines and imprisonments as their great crimes deserved. The harmonious action of the government would have secured all these, so far as policy and justice required; and by this time the several States would have been in the Union with constitutions perfectly free. A portion of the property of the great criminals would have been applied to pay our national debt; to pension our soldiers and to pay the damages suffered by loyal men. Some of them would no doubt have been in the penitentiary for a term of years. A few and but a few would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law; for our law is a mild one, and mildly administered. The blood of half a million of our citizens would hardly have been avenged; but peace and returning good will would be now spread over the whole land. But the ambition and folly of a few weak and dishonest men have reversed this whole picture.

All the powers of our government are lodged in three departments, whose duties are wholly distinct from each other—neither can encroach upon the other without disturbing the harmony of their workings and endangering the liberty of the country—The Constitution says "ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The President is the Executive but has no Legislative or Judicial powers—The Judiciary must adjudge all controverted legal questions which arise—that is their whole duty.

By the Constitution the power to create and admit new states and to guarantee republican forms of government belongs to Congress alone. Neither the President nor the Supreme Court can do either, or any part thereof. So are the decisions. No well informed man doubts it; no honest man denies it.

Hence it follows that to Congress alone belongs, not only the right, but the duty to rebuild the States; to give them republican governments; and to admit them into the Union, if they should be judged fit, to resume the privileges which they renounced and sought to destroy. The President as Commander-in-Chief of the army had a right after the conquest to appoint Military Governors and hold them in military subjection until the law-making power had an opportunity to act. Instead of calling Congress together or awaiting their regular session he usurped all the duties of the law-making power and proceeded to give constitutions and civil governments to the conquered States, directing in the most arbitrary manner the terms of their organic laws, and controlling the action of their bogus conventions. Notwithstanding the change in the number of free citizens produced by the war and the acts of Congress he confined the rights of citizenship to the rebels excluding all the new made loyal citizens. He distinctly informed the rebels that they had lost, all the rights of citizens of the United States; but when they had adopted in convention, his governments, he declared them admitted into the Union, and directed Congress to admit their representatives, expressly declaring that Congress had nothing to do; but that each House separately was simply to judge of the regularity of the elections and qualificationf of the members who presented themselves. He said that he had admitted the States. He had declared their relations to the Union restored. He had guaranteed republican forms of government to the disorganized States. Of their status, of their right to representation, Congress had nothing to say. When it is remembered that all these acts are merely legislative; that the constitution places all legislation in Congress; that the President form no part of the legislative power, it must be admitted that these acts were the most high handed usurpations that lawless ambition could exercise. If submitted to by Congress this government would no longer be a republic subject to the will of the people but a despotism in which one tyrant would rule over a nation of slaves. A Congress elected by the people to resist armed traitors were not disposed to cower before the usurped sceptre of a single apostate. I say a *single* apostate; for the scurvy, mercenary, apostate republicans who have since joined him are so few and despicable that they need not be included in any enumeration of political forces.

Congress met and calmly proceeded to reconstruct the government. It proposed amendments to the constitution; not only abolishing slavery but placing all men on a perfect equality before the law. Every human being is declared to have equal civil rights, and Congress is invested with power to enforce a remedy. This does not touch social or political rights. They are left to the future action of the people of the States, and ultimately of Congress; the proposed amendment now pending, changes the base of representation in Congress so that the vote of a white man in the North will be equal to a vote of a white man in the South, now a white man's vote in the rebel States counts nearly as much as two white men's votes in the free States. This amendment meets with the violent opposition of the President.

Congress passed a civil rights bill to guard the rights of all—the President vetoed it—Congress passed the freedman's bureau bill—the President vetoed it. He preferred to let the freedmen, and refugees starve, and remain exposed to mobbing and murder. Congress passed a law to admit Colorado. He vetoed it because it would give two more Senators opposed to his "policy." Congress passed an act to admit Tennessee. He disapproved of it, and sent a message with his objections, but kept the bill and signed it (an unconstitutional act) because it admitted his son-in-law as a Senator.

Congress passed a law liberally increasing the pensions of the wounded soldiers; the increase was not all I desired. I tried to make the least pension twelve dollars instead of eight per month. The committee thought they had done all they could afford; but I doubt not it will prevail at the next session. No disabled man can support his family on eight dollars a month. Congress passed a law to equalize bounties. Not such a law as I approved of, because it was partial. But it was a beginning and so far good. It would have been better had it not been for the administration. Early in the session a bill was reported giving equality in bounties. The Secretary of the Treasury wrote a letter to the Senate saying that it would take from the Treasury two hundred and sixty or three hundred millions of dollars. The Provost Marshal General Fry wrote a still more frightful letter saying it would cost six hunered and eighty millions of dollars. The commissioner of internal revenue declared it would destroy the public credit. Hence Congress was deterred from making, what I considered a just arrangement of the bounty question; still some justice was done, and complete justice will be done to our gallant soldiers when this administration shall be removed, which now sits like an incubus on the breast of the nation. As a further enumeration of some of the acts of Congress, I would refer you to a speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax lately made to his constituents. No sounder patriot than Mr. Colfax exists. And I will take this occasion to say that as speaker I believe no abler officer ever presided over a deliberative body.

In criticising Congress I will try to be impartial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed as we were by the President and the Copperheads, to make this a republic of "liberty and equality," we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the rebel States as what they are in fact conquered provinces and through enabling acts we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their organic laws. We should thus, with entire certainty have secured the government to loyal Union men have formed in every one of those States constitutions giving equal privileges to all; and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion, which is now rampant in every one of those States. For I assure you, from irrefutable evidence, that traitors are now triumphant in every Confederate State. No republican doubts the power of Congress to do what I have stated. No sound constitutional lawyer believes any one of the organizations now existing in those States to be legitimate governments. Formed by the decrees of a military conqueror, without consulting the people, they can be tolerated only as temporary arrangements until the law-making power provides them permanent laws and forms of Government. They are so considered by the rebels themselves.

Chief Justice Ruffin of North Carolina, one of the ablest and fairest of secessionists, has lately given the following opinion:

The Chief Justice says: "I consider that this is no Constitution, because your convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to alter that which we had and have; and that it cannot be made a Constitution, even by popular sanction. If these positions be correct, it ought to be rejected by the people as the easiest, simplest, and most efficient method of setting the points at rest, and avoiding many perplexing and dangerous questions before the Judiciary. I object to the organization of your body as a Convention, because it was called without the consent of the people of North Carolina by the President of the United States, or under his orders; an act of clear and despotic usurpation, which could not give the body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said the President, or his satrap—his Governor of a Province—did not call, or rather constitute the Convention, but the delegates were elected by the people, and thereby the body was duly constituted, I deny it directly and positively. Mr. Johnson required a Convention to peform certain specific acts; to annul the ordinance of secession and tender a return to the Union, or claim its continued existence under the Constitution of the United States; to emancipate the slaves and ordain that Slavery shall never hereafter exist in this State, and to repudiate the state "war debt." All these were done; the two first promptly and in satisfactory terms; and the third at the last moment, under subjection and in conformity to orders after having once refused to adopt the measure. All was done, I say, that was required, and Mr. Johnson proclaimed that he had got all he wanted; that we were back as a State and might choose our Representatives in Congress in conformity to our rights as a State, and to our law regulating elections. Was there anything more for *that* Convention to do? Were they chosen for any other purpose, even by those who were allowed to vote for members? How dare they, then go on to frame a Constitution, a law for all time, which is to be binding on those who elected them for the ends, and also on that large portion of the patriots and heroes—"unpardoned Rebels"—who were not allowed to vote at all? The pretension is without parallel or precedent, until the present term of Radical assumption of power in a dominant military or numercial majority, without respect for rights or the Constitution. As far as they safely can, and whenever they can, the people ought to resist that pretension. This they can peacefully do, when called on and allowed to vote; and I trust they will do so on this occasion without commotion, in support of the great principle of human liberty—that a people have the right to make their own Constitution, and not be made subject to one imposed on them by force or fraud, by an extraneous power, or by a fraction of their fellow citizens."

The Chief Justice is right. Not a rebel State has this day a lawful government. They are mere territories conquered by our arms from the "Confederate States of America." Why then did not Congress give them either territorial governments or enabling acts so that they could form State governments, and come into the Union with constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits? Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principles of republican government. It met with but little countenance. The republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition together with the reasons for it in the last number of the *Globe*. I wish it might be copied into your excellent paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you will examine it well, so that you can inform us of its propriety. I shall renew it at the next session.

In my opinion Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war. Congress in July, 1862, declared all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property thus became vested in the United States. Proceedings against more than two billions of property including the abandoned estates, had been instituted and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus has he illegally given away half enough to pay the national debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Congress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the executive to do his duty. I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that at the next session we may compel the President to do his duty and execute the laws. These are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our crowning sin was the omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles. We have left them the victims of the rebels who every day shoot them down in cold blood. At Memphis forty-eight were murdered under the direction of the municipal authorities, and not a man prosecuted. Behold the awful slaughter of white men and black—of a convention of highly respectable men, peaceably assembled in convention at New New Orleans, which Gen. Sheridan pronounces more horrible than the massacre of Fort Pillow. Even the Clergyman who opened the proceedings with prayer was cruelly murdered. All this was done under the sanction of Johnson and his office holders. It is the legitimate consequence of his "policy."

I admit Congress became demagogical in the last hot days, when all manhood was melted out of every body. They did some things to seduce the Fenians into our ranks. The measures were right, and so I voted for them. I will speak plainly on this subject.

The most effective argument (if argument it can be called) which will be used by our opponents is the effort made by the Republicans to give equal rights to every human being, even to the African. We shall hear repeated, ten thousand times, the cry "Negro Equality"! The radicals would thrust the negro into your parlors; your bed rooms, and the bosoms of your wives and daughters. They would even make your reluctant daughters marry black men. And then they will send up the grand chorus from every foul throat, "nigger," "nigger," "nigger!" "Down with the nigger party, we are for the white man's party." These unanswerable arguments will ring in every low bar-room, and be printed in every blackguard sheet throughout a land whose fundamental maxim is "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL." The chief promoters of this slang consist of two or three different classes. The unprincipled brawling demagogue, possessed of some cuning but no conscience. Among those who have an unequal mixture of rogue and dupe, are the low, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purlieus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs."

The protestant will listen to a devout sermon from the text "Of one blood made he all the nations of the earth," and go forth to the next political meeting to shout "down with the negro!" The Catholic will listen annually to the reading from the altar of the Pope's Bull denouncing slavery, and go forth to support the slavery party, and shout "Down with the negro."

What a shame that the countrymen of the Declaration of Independence; what a shame that the countrymen of the Immortal O'Connell, should ever cast a vote on the side of human bondage!!

The President is not only using his high prerogative to obstruct the action of Congress, but he is attempting to corrupt the nation so as to render them unfit for self-government. A kingly government may stand with a corrupt ruler, but republics are founded on and supported by the virtue of the people. Demoralize them and the republic must fall. The appointment to office was vested in the President by the constitution, to be used for the proper administration of the executive branches of the government. It was never intended that it should be used to influence legislative or judicial proceedings. Whenever it is used for the purpose of supporting political theories; or compelling the people to abandon their principles and adopt new ones, or to form a new party, it becomes an abuse of power; a prostitution of the patronage of the government, which was vested in the President for the good of the whole nation, and for no personal or party purposes. When envious death performed the horrible purpose of placing Andrew Johnson in the executive chair, all the offices were filled by persons selected by Abraham Lincoln. They were mostly selected from his party that elected him and Andrew Johnson, because none others could properly understand and carry out the principles on which he was elected, and according to which he had determined to administer the government. When Johnson came into power their principles were unchanged. But when he determined to betray those principles and discard the men and the party which had elected him, he required of those officials the same prostitution of character and abandonment of honesty. The penalty of disobedience was removal from office. He made this a rule with the lowest and most trifling offices. A colleague of mine from Pennsylvania informed me that having presented a petition of the neighbors for the appointment of a post master to a hundred dollar post office, he went to the clerk to ascertain why the appoinement was delayed, and was shown an order on file, signed by Andrew Johnson, directing that no appointment should be made unless it was directed by Ed. Cowan! Judas Iscariot dispensing patronage through Judas the younger!!

The Executive of a nation of thirty millions of people; the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, going to a country post office worth less than one hundred dollars a year, to punish the post master because he would not apostacise! In Rome and Greece, to "corrupt the people" was held to be a capital crime. It was one of the charges in the prosecution against Socrates, of which being found unjustly guilty, he was sentenced to death. That the infamous use now made of the patronage of the government is a high official misdemeanor I have no doubt. Whether it will be prosecuted as such will depend upon the courage or the mercy of Congress.

The present crisis is exhibiting man in America in an extraordinary light. In other nations, when the King, the court, become debauched and corrupt, the mass of the people become demoralized. But the people of America, high and low, from the center to the circumference, remain untouched, notwithstanding the foul corruption and debauchery which disgrace the centre. Notwithstanding all the blandishments of power and patronage; notwithstanding the tender of fat offices, not a single genuine republican has been seduced from his allegiance to principle. Not one has consented to supercede one honest office holder, and renounce his own faith as the price. I know there are a few soldiers of fortune who hung upon the skirts of the party, who have consented to take office under Cowan and company. But they were men who were never trusted by the party; or who for years past have become so bankrupt in principles and fortune as to be ready to join any conspiracy that furnished rations. They are the army of Cataline.

Nor have I the least fear that any respectable man will be found to take service in their ranks. I do not here speak of copperheads. I see no reason to prevent their accepting office without loss of honor. They would violate no principle. They would stab no friend. But I warn you to keep on eye on any professed republican who consents to fill an enforced vacancy. However he may have stood before there is villiany wrapt up in his composition. He is a moral Leper whom you should not touch. He should be socially ostracised as unfit for decent society. Let him flit about in the twilight, and hide his averted countenance from the light of day.

The President and his squad (it does not deserve the name of party) contend that the war made no changes in the condition of our institutions, under the constitution. That the rights and liabilities of all our former citizens rebels as well as loyal remain unchanged. This exhibits a most deplorable ignorance or culpable treachery. No great war between acknowledged belligerents ever left the condition and rights of the parties after the same as before, unless it were so stipulated by the treaty of peace. The war leaves them without compacts, without rights except the rights of war. When it is ended new treaties are to be made; or if one party submits the conqueror prescribes the future relative condition of the parties without regard to their relative condition before the war. The vanquished have no rights except what the conqueror grants. This is much more so, when one of the belligerents was composed of rebels. You are aware that a convention of traitors, was lately held in Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympathizers from the North who ought to have been South met with them. They extinguished the Democratic party and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties. No democratic party can henceforth exist.

They laid down an elaborate party creed or platform of principles for this conglomerate mass. Being traitors they of course adopted the President's views.

Here is their fundamental article to which all the others conform. Mr. Raymond's address says:

"The constitution of the United States is "to-day precisely what it was before the war "the supreme law of the land, any thing in the "constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And to-day also "as before the war all powers not "conferred by the constitution on the general "government nor prohibited by it to the "States are reserved to the several States or "the people thereof."

"The United States acquired no new power; no rights either territorial or of civil authority which it did not possess before the war broke out.

This strange, wild and wicked doctrine was unanimously adopted by the conclave. What! Six millions of rebels who had renounced the constitution, who had murdered five hundred thousand of our citizens, who had loaded the nation with debt and drenched it with blood, when conquered had forfeited no right; had lost no jurisdiction or civil authority; and these conquerors had acquired none because there was a constitution which while they obeyed, protected, but which they had discarded and torn to pieces by war! Was there ever before a human brain frenzied enough to engender such folly; or a human front brazen enough to utter it. No principle in national law is clearer than that when belligerants inaugurate a war which is acknowledged to be a public war all the former obligations, treaties and compacts between the parties become null and void; and after the war are to be renewed or repudiated as the parties agree, or as the conqueror decrees. If either party is utterly subdued his life, liberty and property are at the disposal of the victor. Why does not the Emperor of Austria say to the King of Prussia "I lay down my arms, and all things will remain as before the war." The Prussian would answer, "you are as big a fool as the President of America or the traitor's league." No sir. The war has changed everything—old treaties and leagues have ceased. Venetia is no longer yours; Hanover and the Duchies are mine; and beside you must pay the expenses of the war, forty-five millions. Who denies that this is the law of nations except the advocates of treason, who deny our right to make them pay the expenses of the war. They cry out against confiscation for crime, as if it were inhuman. God willing, I shall try it again, and see if they do not pay part of the cost and damages of the war before they help to make our laws. The constitution unchanged! Then slavery exists; then all the provisions with regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor remain—then every traitor has a right to sit down in Congress, as the representative of three fifths of all the slaves besides the whites. We can easily forgive the aimable and facile author of the declaration as he is no lawyer; is totally ignorant of the law of nations or the laws of war; but what shall we say of those able jurists who sat by and acquiesced; unless we put it upon the same ground that one of the ablest and best of them did when he advised to take a false oath to get a vote and then to break it.

But fellow citizens I am occupying too much ground.

As I said before the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny but admit that a fundamental principle of the republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements, these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. But in this republic, the same laws must and shall apply to every mortal, American, Irishman, African, German or Turk. It is written by the finger of the ALMIGHTY LAW GIVER "Ye shall have one manner of laws, as well for the stranger as for one of your own country; for I am the LORD your GOD."

I need not be admonished that the support of this doctrine, on the eve of an election is dangerous, especially in counties bordering on the slave States. A deep seated prejudice against races has disfigured the human mind for ages. For two centuries it has oppressed the black man and held him in bondage after white slavery had ceased to exist. Now it deprives him of every right in the Southern States. We have joined in inflicting those wrongs. How has the FATHER of this blameless race rewarded this prejudice; treated this despotism? Let the scarfs upon your garments, and the gory graves that dot a thousand bloody battle fields give the sad answer.

This doctrine may be unpopular with besotted ignorance. But popular or unpopular I shall stand by it until I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth. Being the foundation of our republic, I have full faith in its ultimate triumph. I may not live to see it. I may not be worthy of such happiness. If it is to be finally defeated, and the hopes of man thus extinguished, I pray God that, when it happens, I may be insensible to human misery; that my senses may be locked in "cold obstruction and in death."

Fellow citizens, I have detained you too long to allow me to discuss State affairs. But you need no exhortation to go forth one and all, and support at the polls your gallant standard bearer, Maj. Gen. Geary. A purer patriot never breathed the air. A braver soldier never faced a foe. He risked all to save the country. He led a gallant son to to battle and to death. For us he gave his own body to the bullets and the steel of the enemy. Such a man knows no defeat. When on the second Tuesday of October he shall unfurl the banner of the Union there will be such a rush from every hill-top and from every valley as to overwhelm all opposition.

Hon. A. K. MCCLURE of Pennsylvania followed with a powerful speech. He spoke for two hours and during that entire period he held his hearers spell-bound by the magic influence of the eloquent truths which he boldly enunciated. Space forbids even a synopsis of what we report as one of the ablest speeches delivered within the last four years.

At the conclusion of Col. McClure's speech, M. A. Points, Esq., read the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this meeting, the stability at least, if not the *life* of this Government, is imperilled by the recreancy of the present chief magistrate to every principle of Governmental policy upon which he was elevated by the people to the Vice Presidency of the nation, therefore

Resolved, that we cherish and venerate the memory of our late President, the lamented Abraham Lincoln, and confide in the virtue and intelligence of the people to vindicate and maintain, by their ballots, the "true principles of Government" as professed and practised by him and the public men who sympathized with and sustained his administration—but which are now insanely disregarded and wickedly frustrated by his accidental successor, whose treachery to the great Republican Party is only equalled by his base ingratitude to a too confiding, loyal constituency.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is the people's true Representative branch of the Government—that in it is vested, and with it rests the *law-making* power—and that any attempt to interfere with the proper functions of Congress, or any efforts on the part of the present President to wrench from that Department of the Government any constitutional right or power are tyrranical in fact, despotic in tendency, and will not be tolerated by a free Republican People.

Resolved, That we cheerfully acknowledge our thanks as due to the Congress that has, thus far labored to restore the Union of the States on the true principles of right, liberty and justice—that the Peace, conquered by our brave and noble "Boys in Blue," may be made permanent and honorable—a victory to the loyal arms by which it was won, and not a triumph of Rebels of the South and sympathizers of the North who aimed to *destroy* the unity of the Government.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially endorse, and will ratify at the polls our endorsement of the nomination of that gallant soldier, successful general and eminently faithful civilian, in various capacities, Major General John W. Geary, as the candidate of the Union Republican Party for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That, in our nominee for Congress, Gen. W. H. Koontz, and also in our nominees for the State Legislature, and the various County officers, we recognize men of sound intelligence and unquestioned loyalty, to whom we pledge an earnest and undivided support on the second Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, deserves and commands the admiration and confidences of the people. Clear in his office, his eminent patriotism and ability have been illustrated by his wise and statesman like administration of *two terms* during the trying and embarrassing peril of the late rebellion—Higher Honors yet await him.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially endorses and most heartily welcomes the Convention of Loyal Union men of the South, now sitting in the City of Philadelphia, not as muzzled conspirators against the peace and liberty of the Country, but as the Representatives of the loyal millions of the redeemed United States of America.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of libetry and equal rights throughout the world and especially of the people of the United States are eminently due to the noble patriotic and intrepid legislator, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, for the uncompromising stand which he has taken in favor of the oppressed and against usurpation and despotism.

Resolved, That we the Union Republicans of Bedford co., hereby express our obligations to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. A. K. McClure and Gen. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, for the eloquent speeches which they have delivered to us this evening.

Gen. JOHN WILLIAMSON of Huntingdon followed with one of the most humorous, withering and sarcastic speeches that we have ever listened to. He was greeted with round after round of applause. Our own townsman, Hon. John Cessna, made the closing speech. It was midnight but not a man of the vast multitude left during the half hour that he spoke. Like all his speeches, this was admirable, and it always seems that his latest effort is the best.

SACRAMENTAL SERVICES will be held in the Methodist Church, in this place, next Sabbath (9th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞Special attention of Merchants and others invited to Card, in this issue of Howell & Bourke, Manufacturers of Wall Papers, etc, etc

☞Hoop Skirts, Hopkin's own make, 628 Arch Street Philadelphia adv. in this issue, give universal satisfaction. Ladies note the fact.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW for July comes to us as usual freighted with the choicest of English Radical Review literature. It presents the views of such men as Bright, Mill, Hughes, &c. on the political questions now agitating English politics. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 38 Walker st., New York.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attenden to. tf.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY contains an able political article on "The Johnson Party." An important social question is discussed in an attractive style in the inimitable "Chimney Corner Papers" of Mrs. Stowe. In the continuation of "Hawthorne's Notes" will be found much pleasant reading in the lamented author's happiest vein. These, with the usual amount of miscellaneous matter and continued tales make the present an unusually interesting number. Ticknor & Fields, Boston

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for September contains: Unsympathizing Nature; Muscular Christianity; Medical Men and Christianity; Health, Habit and Amusement; Self-Government in Diet and Doctoring; Culture of the Lungs; Gymnastics; Vis Medicatrix Naturæ; Athletic Sports; Health of Girls; The Dog Days; A Lesson for the Day; Study of Physiology; Happy Homes; Botany for Invalids; The Mermaid's Story of the Atlantic Cable; Notes for the Month; Home-Treatment of Intestinal Colic; Saratoga Mineral Waters, etc.

Published by Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight st., New York; $2 per annum; 20 cts. a number.

THE SEWING OF THE FUTURE.—The days of hand-sewing are numbered. The Sewing Machine, in a wonderfully short space of time, considering the magnitude of the change, and the number of interests involved, has won its way to a foremost position among the recognized forces of the social and material world, and will very soon have as entirely displaced hand-sewing as railroads have driven out the stage coaches of fifty years ago. Only a short time ago hand-sewing was still held by many to be superior to machine-sewing, and certain kinds of clothing were sometimes advertised as possessing superior claims to public favor, because executed entirely by hand; but we never hear this now.

A good Sewing Machine is expected to last a lifetime, and it is most important in making the purchase that the right kind should be selected, and additional trouble and expense thereby saved.

The best machines are those which use two threads to form the seam, and of these the GROVER & BAKER Machine deservedly occupies the foremost rank, on account of its firm and elastic stitch, its simplicity of construction, and its superior adaptability to all kinds of family sewing. The strength and durability of the work done by the GROVER & BAKER Machine have materially helped to inspire the confidence which the public feel in the work of all good Sewing Machines. Ladies now everywhere prefer to have their sewing executed by machine, provided it is properly done, and especially if done by the GROVER & BAKER Machine.

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.—A valuable Offer.—The enterprising Publishers of the *American Agriculturist* offer that valuable journal *free* for the remaining three months of this year to all new subscribers for 1867 (Vol. 26), who send in their subscription during this month of September. The cost of the *Agriculturist* is only $1.50 a year, or four copies for $5, so that $1.50 (or $1-25 for each of four persons), will just now secure the paper for fifteen months! We advise everybody to embrace this opportunity. The *Agriculturist* is a marvel of value and cheapness, and in no other way can one so well invest $1.50 or $1.25. The paper is adapted to all classes of readers in city, village and country. Its Household and Children's Departments are exceedingly valuable and interesting everywhere. Each number contains 32 to 44 large *double* size magazine pages, filled with original, instructive, and interesting matter. It is splendidly illustrated with many large, first class Engravings, which are both pleasing and instructive and alone worth far more than the cost of the paper. The *Agriculturist* is diligent and unsparing in its exposures of all kinds of swindling and humbugs, and in this way alone saves the country hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. Take our advice and send your subscription at once to the Publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City. Subscriptions left at this office will be forwarded free of charge.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, PA., Sept. 6.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.90
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED

In Schellsburg, on the 23d ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JOSEPH ETTIEN, of Martinsburg, Va., and Miss ANNIE KEMERER, of the former place.

DIED.

In Duncansville, August 14th, HOWARD GRANT, son of James W. and Mary J. Reed, aged 5 months and 29 days.

On the 22d inst., AMBROSE LINCOLN, infant son of Jacob and Mary Barnhart, of Bedford, aged 1 year, 9 months and 19 days.

The infant's grave,
Which men weep over, is meant to save.
It is this thought which enables the Christian parent to say, at the open grave of his child, "Thy will be done." He knows that the child, being included in the Christian covenant, belongs to Christ, "whether living or dying." So this lovely child is joy of its parents and the pride of their hearts, has been rescued from the trials and sufferings of life, and

"Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as the morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to Heaven."

Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand.

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventative? There Is one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTI

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

AGRICULTURAL READING.

If a man has but a single acre of land, a garden or even a cow, and can raise a single dollar, he cannot put it to a better use than to subscribe for an agricultural newspaper. Next to the Bible, such a work ought to be in the hands of every farmer. No man in his senses ought to reject useful information relative to the culture of the soil, if offered by one in the smallest degree competent to the task: and how much greater his advantage when the counsel and experience of practical men from all parts of the country are thrown together in an agricultural newspaper, and laid before him. He there has the wisdom of a "multitude of counsellors," and can listen to their interesting deliberations, and profit by them if he will.

There are, however, those who have an honest conviction against what they call "book farming," simply because they suppose it consists of mere *theory*, and hence reject all reading matter on the subject, as being of that character, while others who have proved their practical utility,—because they combine and illustrate the experience of practical men,—showing what has actually *been done*, as well as what ought to be done.

Among the best and most intelligent farmers in the land are always found the patrons of agricultural newspapers. Go where you will, through the best farming districts of the State, where the land is in the highest state of cultivation, and where the domestic economy is all regulated in perfect order, and you will invariably find agricultural papers there; but they are seldom met with where universal neglect and ignorance prevail.

Now, this is not *theory*; these remarks are not based upon interest or mere imagination, but are the results of actual experience and observation. There is no subject, whether religious, political or commercial, that interests the attention of men, which absolutely admits of a greater improvement or a more boundless variety than the cultivation of the soil. Vast improvements are in progress and will yet be made to an almost infinite extent. The agriculturist of the present day is only in the infancy of his better plans; the slumbering energies of the farmer are waking and agriculture "is unmantling some of the brightest features of her hidden glory."

Not only do different systems prevail in different countries, but in different portions of the same country; in some they are dictated by peculiarity in soil and climate, while in others they have arisen out of local habit, or they spring from improvements which have not been generally disseminated, and even in the rudest districts there may be some things that merit our attention.

Now, it must be evident that some of these systems must be preferable to others, and that no man can determine which is best without being acquainted with all; nor can a farmer be said to be completely master of his business until he has attained that knowledge. And how can he more readily or better attain it than when these different systems and improvements are presented to him in the pages of an agricultural journal? It is not sufficient that he already gets what he considers a fair return for his capital and industry, if by other modes of culture he can obtain more. He may be satisfied with his present yield of crops, taking his neighbors as a standard, but if by any other method he can grow five bushels more to the acre, it is certainly to his interest and is his duty to adopt it whether it is "book-farming" or not.

GATHERING AND KEEPING FRUIT.

It is becoming a well understood principle that all pears are improved by being gathered before fully ripe. Some should approach nearer maturity than others. But early apples should be fully ripe, as a general rule, before gathering. Late fall and early winter apples should not be eatable when picked, and all the late winter varieties should be gathered when too hard to yield to the pressure of the thumb, and always before heavy fall frosts. A dry time should be selected, if possible. There will be a few specimens not yet mature, but you can afford to throw them out to save the best and the main crop. When a good keeping variety begins to drop freely from the tree, as is sometimes the case, secure the balance of the crop that remains on the tree as soon as possible; but they should not be mixed with those on the ground—not one should be saved with those picked. Windfalls will not keep—for, in addition to the injury sustained from the fall, they become heated by lying upon the ground exposed to the sun and hot air, and the ripening process already commenced is hastening to rapid decay.

No matter how hot the weather is, an apple is always cool while upon the tree, and in that condition should be taken care of, if we would have it keep in its most perfect condition for the full development of all the delicious juices with which it is so abundantly supplied. How to obtain it in that condition will be my purpose now to show. We have seen that it must be carefully gathered before it is too ripe, as it is commonly termed; but I say before it is ripe, for when it is ripe it is fit to eat, and that should certainly not be the case with winter apples when gathered.

We have also seen that heat hastens the ripening process, and that cold retards it. Apples should therefore, be kept cool, barely so as not to freeze. A minimum temperature of thirty-four degrees is probably about right, with as little fluctuation as possible.

It is not for the purpose of assuming to know more than the most of you about the best metned of keeping apples that I give the subject so large a space in this address, but it is to give it more prominence in our deliberations than it has heretofore had. I regard it as one of the points very much overlooked in all meetings of this kind.

Whether we regard the ripening process as a vital or a chemical action, it is quite sure that it should go on gradual and unchecked until all the good qualities are fully developed, and when the highest point of excellence is attained, then the fruit should be used. It is never so good as when just fully ripe; but is frequently eatable for a long time. Some varieties become dry and mealy, some tough and leathery. Others, by being kept very cool, will frequently remain in a very good condition for a long time, or by the use of artificial means may be kept for an almost indefinite period.

I hold that the ripening process, once commenced, goes on, no matter how cold, if frost is not present; slowly, perhaps, but uninterruptedly, until full maturity. Hence, the importance of a cool cellar, which should always be dry and dark. It should be frequently aired, when the outside temperature will allow of it. Some varieties are much more sensitive to their treatment than others. The Winesap for instance, which has a thick skin, may be abused a great deal in handling and but indifferently cared for in the cellar, and yet it will keep pretty well; that is, it will not rot but little; but, if kept close and warm, it is subject to a fungus, that renders it scarcely tolerable to eat. But if it is kept cool and dry, all its best qualities are retained to the last. It is also one of the varieties that does best kept on open shelves. The Belmont, on the other hand, which I regard as one of the best and most profitable apples on this table, is very impatient of bad treatment. Its skin is smooth and thin, and flesh of delicate texture. If roughly handled and kept in a warm room it soon decays. If carefully handled and kept in a cool place it keeps with very little waste till April or May. Indeed, it is, with me, under such treatment, one of the the very best of keepers.—[*Mr. Nelson, President of the Indiana Horticultural Society.*

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Black'wood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1865 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

HORSE DEALERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.
A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*
The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.
A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.
Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.
It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.
For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
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PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER
Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below. ap:6tf

WAGONS.—Two new two-horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3.tf. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. P. JOHNSTON.....AT. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,
have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS &
TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK
and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils, Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3;1y

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.
SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.
Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,
We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.
For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.
C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can do had at any Nursery.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,65]yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS
Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due Deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,
On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:
LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.
WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.
Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.
Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.
Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.
Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.
junes O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.
The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.
Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.
All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*
Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.
Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.
Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.
For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.
We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,
Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,
A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:
GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.
We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.
First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.
And they have been furnished by special command to the
Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.
The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:
1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.
These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
EASTERN.
Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.
WESTERN.
Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.
FOREIGN.
London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (9th day) of October, 1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Keam, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of